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By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 14.

MR. J. PARKER asked and obtained leave of absence for three weeks; Mr. DENNIS for two weeks; and Mr. MORGAN for the remainder of the session.

Mr. THATCHER called up the resolution which he some time ago laid upon the table, directing the Postmaster General to prepare and report at the next session, such as system as shall comprize in one all the law heretofore passed on the subject of Post Office and Post Roads, adding to his report such other new roads as he thinks it would be expedient to establish, which was agreed to.

Mr. T. then moved to refer all the petitions which had been presented to the house on this subject to the Postmaster-General, which was also agreed to.

The house, on motion, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill providing arms for the militia throughout the United States, Mr. SITGREAVES in the chair; when

Mr. COIT not seeing any necessity for passing this bill, moved to strike out the first section.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) could not give his assent to the first section and was rather in favour of striking it out, because it would be found in practice very inconvenient for the United States to become the retailers of arms to the extent therein proposed. He called upon gentlemen to reflect for a moment upon the expence of transporting them to every division of the militia, which in many cases would require a land carriage of two or three hundred miles. And let it be also taken into consideration how many of the muskets must be injured materially by such transportation and rendered utterly unfit for service until repaired. Armourers must therefore be sent with every parcel of arms into the interior of the United States, and held in constant pay not merely to repair the damages sustained by transportation, but to expose them frequently to the air, and to keep them free from rust to which they must be constantly exposed. If they should be scattered abroad in parcels throughout the country, as this section required, it was very uncertain whether the militia would buy the arms, with the additional expence laid on them for transportation, and those thus unfold would consequently be useless both to the public and individuals, or must after some time be brought back to the public armories with an expence equal to their first cost. The plan contained in the first section was therefore the worst that could be proposed, and ought to be essentially altered or struck out.

Mr. M'DOWELL hoped the section would not be struck out. He supposed it must be the wish of every gentleman that the militia throughout the country should be well armed. In some parts of the union it is well known that this is not the case at present, and some provision ought to be made for supplying the deficiency. The gentleman from New-Jersey had said, that the states or individuals ought themselves to procure arms from the manufacturers; but in those parts of the country where these arms are chiefly wanted, there are no manufactories from which they can be purchased; therefore it would be well for the government to undertake to supply them. The expence of transportation by land would certainly be great; and it ought to be encountered; because, if it is not done in the first instance, if the service of the militia is wanted, they must have arms sent to them where arms are wanting. Besides, the expence of transportation would be added to the price of the arms. As to the difficulty which would attend the keeping of arms in order, though it would be attended with some trouble, he could not think it would be so great as it had been represented.

Mr. SHEPARD said, the committee who reported this bill, were induced to it from a persuasion that the southern states are in want of arms, and have not an opportunity of purchasing them. In the eastern states, Mr. S. said, they had sufficient manufactories of arms, from whence government might purchase, and furnish the desired supply. The committee did not forget the inconveniences mentioned by the gentleman from N. Jersey; but, notwithstanding these, they were of opinion, government ought to undertake the business, especially since it would be attended with little or no expence in the end, as the money laid out (or lent for a time) would be returned, when the arms shall be sold.

Mr. S. SMITH felt some of the inconveniences pointed out by the gentleman from New Jersey; but when it is recollected that all the manufactories of small arms, either are, or doubtless shortly will be engaged in public service, the necessity and propriety of governments undertaking this business will appear evident; for, if it be desirable that the militia should be well armed, and it undoubtedly is so, government ought to aid the people in the purchase. Mr. S. asked what was done in the late insurrection? One part of the militia called upon were not completely armed, and government was obliged to transport arms from the arsenals of the United States; and it would surely be better to do this whilst we are at peace, than after we shall be engaged in war, especially as the people would now purchase their own arms, but if they were supplied by government, in a case of emergency, it would be at public expence. Mr. S. was therefore decidedly in favour of the measure.

Mr. HARRISON said, that a little while ago, it was dangerous for gentlemen to speak about saving expence, as any man who did so, was immediately charged with wishing to give up his country to a foreign enemy; but now when a plan is on foot to supply the southern states with arms, though no expence will eventually attend it, a loud cry is made against the expence which will be incurred. Tho' gentlemen are perfectly willing to incur the expence of a standing army they are unwilling to risk a small loss which may accrue from carrying into effect the proposed measure for supplying such of the militia as want them with arms. For what purpose are these arms wanted? For the defence of the liberty and independence of the country; and yet gentlemen now speak of expence. At the present crisis of danger, and when all allow that the southern states, are most likely to be attacked, and the militia of those states want arms, and ask for them, when it is proposed to accommodate them in procuring them, expence is held up as an objection. He trusted, when gentlemen considered the situation of the southern states, and that they contain within their own bosom a dangerous enemy, they will not persist in their opposition to a measure calculated to remedy this defect; that they will not exhibit to the world a strange inconsistency in a free country, viz. that the general government insists upon sending hired standing troops into the southern states, against the will of the people, but at the same time refuses to give them an opportunity of purchasing arms for their own defence!

Mr. HARPER believed, that most, if not all of the inconveniences set forth by the gentleman from New Jersey, might be avoided, and the object of the bill attained. These inconveniences were supposed to arise chiefly from a lengthy transportation of these arms by land. Whatever inconvenience and loss, however, might attend this supply, he thought with the gentleman from Maryland, that the difficulty ought to be encountered now, rather than in a state of war. Besides, if this supply is withheld until the arms are wanted, the same inconvenience would not only be encountered, but the arms would come too late for the people to use them in training. But are we, said Mr. H. obliged to incur the expence of land-carriage? He believed not, except in very few instances. Let it be recollected, that every state, except two, borders upon the sea, and that they are all penetrated by rivers, which are to a certain degree navigable by boats; and if these arms were sent into some town in every state, where the people could get supplied, though they might have to ride 50 or 100 miles for the supply, they could readily depute a person to go and make a purchase of all that might be wanted in a neighbourhood. There were, to be sure, a few exceptions, in which cases the expence of land carriage must be incurred.

Mr. DAYTON said that if the motion to strike out the 2d section was withdrawn, he should not object to their proceeding with the bill, and endeavouring to make it as unexceptionable as possible. He had been opposed to the general project of it because he believed it would rather prevent than promote the general arming of the militia, and would remove from use, as well as put out of repair many thousand stands of the public arms. Mr. Dayton declared that he was not willing to do more than to authorize the encrease of the number of armories and arsenals so that there might be one in every state, where it might be deemed safe and practicable. He hoped that each state would take measures to purchase arms for their citizens. It was known that the United States had no surplus of this important instrument of war, but on the contrary were deficient.

Mr. HARPER knew that the section as it stands, without amendment, would produce great inconvenience; but he also knew that this section is capable of a very simple amendment which would bring the bill to what the gentleman from New Jersey wished.

Mr. COIT withdraw his motion.

Mr. S. SMITH moved to strike out the words, "in due proportion," which was immediately agreed to.

Mr. HARPER moved to strike out the words "within each division of the militia of the state."

Mr. VARNUM wished a division of the question.

Mr. RUTLEDGE said, as some of the states could easily supply themselves, they did not, of course, stand in need of the assistance of government; though in other states where arms cannot be got, it will be proper to send them. In the state from which he came (S. Carolina) though the citizens in the lower part of the country are well armed, the inhabitants of the back country are in want of arms, and in order to furnish a supply for that part of the country, the legislature of that state had appropriated a sum of money for the purchase of 10,000 stands of arms. This money now lies in the treasury, and if the general government could send this quantity of arms to that state, they would be immediately paid for. He had himself applied to the executive department on account of these arms, but had received for answer, that though government had arms in their arsenals, they had no authority to sell them, but if this law passed, they might be forwarded.

Mr. R. said, if the United States were asked to supply the Militia, at their own expence with arms, some objection might be made to the request; but as they were only requested to be instrumental in affording the supply, without bearing ultimately any part of the expence, he thought the proposition could not reasonably be objected to.

Mr. VARNUM did not believe that the Militia of any of the States are completely armed; and many of the arms which they have are of different calibres. In the state of Massachusetts he believed those persons who had not proper arms could not get them. He hoped, therefore, the arms would be distributed among the several states.

Mr. BROOKS did not think the gentleman from Massachusetts had any reason to be uneasy on his subject. If the words are struck out, the President would doubtless distribute them where they are most wanted, and where the people will be willing to purchase them.

Mr. MACON said, that he had supposed, since the words "due proportion," were struck out, that the words now moved to be dispensed with, would have gone out of course. This, he said, was one of those kind of bills which are calculated to benefit the whole union. Those states which manufacture arms, will be benefited by the sale of them to other states which want them, and they will be benefited by the supply. There was very little chance of the state of North-Carolina, from whence he came, being invaded; but if either of the neighbouring states were attacked, he supposed the people of his state would be called upon for assistance, and when they were so called upon, he was desirous that they should be well armed, and ready to obey the call.

Questions on both parts of the amendment were put and carried.

Mr. S. SMITH wished, from what had fallen from the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. RUTLEDGE) to strike out the word "out," and to insert "*to the government of the respective states, or.*"

Mr. THATCHER did not know why the General Government should be put to the trouble and expence of providing arms for the State Governments. The original object was to provide arms for such individuals of the States as should chuse to purchase them and he thought that object ought not to be extended to the State Governments.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE said, the gentleman from Massachusetts must have a very fertile imagination, indeed, if he could suppose that the State Governments could want arms for any other purpose besides that of distributing amongst the people, and at this time he thought it proper that arms should be put into the hands of the people, and that those who are not able to pay for them, should have them given to them.

Mr. BAYARD hoped this amendment would be agreed to. The object of the bill was to place arms in the hands of those who want them, and this object would be accomplished whether they are sold to individuals, or to the State Governments. If gentlemen supposed the governments of the states could readily get supplied, they are mistaken.—He could speak with certainty as to the state from which he came. He knew money had been appropriated for purchasing arms for their quota of the Militia. He knew the governor of that state came to this city to endeavour to make a contract for these terms, but he found all were engaged for the government of the United States, and the money yet lies in the Treasury of the State. He hoped, therefore, no farther opposition would be made to it.

Mr. KITTERA said, the state of Pennsylvania had appropriated money for 20,000 stand of arms; one half to be purchased within the United States, and the other had to be imported. Those which were ordered to be purchased within the United States, had been purchased; but the contracts abroad, he believed, had failed, and he believed the State Government is anxious to complete the order.

Mr. THATCHER said, he did not oppose the amendment because he wished to prevent the State Governments from purchasing any quantity of arms they pleased. But he did not think this was the best way of bringing arms into the hands of the people. He thought the State Governments might as well go to the manufacturers, or send their orders abroad themselves as employ the General Government to do the business for them.

The question was put and carried without a division.

Mr DAYTON proposed a new section authorizing the President in case all or any part of the arms remain unsold, to cause them to be delivered to such of the militia as may want them when called into actual service, proper receipts and securities being taken for returning the same.

It was carried 57 votes being for it.

The question on filling the blank containing the number of arms to be provided, being under consideration,

Mr. HARPER hoped it would be filled with 100,000 stands. He thought that number might be well distributed throughout the United States. They were to serve a double purpose, it would be recollected, viz. they are not only to be sold, but to arm such of the militia as may stand in need of them wherever they shall be called into actual service.

Mr. RUTLEDGE thought this would be by far too large a nomber; they would require more money than could be well spared for the purpose; they would cost from 14 to 16,000 dollars. He believed 30,000 stands would be sufficient.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE thought 25 or 30,000 would be enough.

Mr. OTIS was of opinion that if such a number was agreed to, and the President of the United States was authorized to apply the money received from those which are unsold, in purchasing a fresh quantity, so as to keep the sum now appropriated as a fund to be constantly employed in the purchase of arms, until the people in all parts of the union shall be well supplied with them, the provision would be sufficient.

Mr. KITTERA was against 100,000. He believed that number would cost little less than two millions of dollars.

Mr. HARPER withdrew his motion for 100,000, and the sense of the house was taken on 50,000 and negatived, there being only 20 votes for it. 30,000 were then moved and carried 44 to 28.

Mr. SHEPARD believed they might be purchased for twelve dollars a stand, and therefore moved to fill the blank to contain the sum proposed to be applied for the purchase of those arms, 400,000 dollars.—Agreed.

Mr. OTIS made a motion to carry his purpose into effect, of having this sum constantly employed as a fund for the purchase of arms.

It was negatived, there being only 20 votes for it.

The committee then rose, and the house took up the amendments. Coming to the new section,

Mr. S. SMITH could see no occasion for this section, as there was a similar one introduced in the law for raising a Provisional Army.

Mr. HARPER said, there was considerable difference betwixt this section, and the one alluded to in a former act. By that provision the arms could not be delivered to the people unless required by the Governor of a State; and it might happen that the President would think it necessary to call out the Militia, when the Governor of some particular State might not think it necessary. When the Volunteers are in want of arms, the President is authorized to supply them on request of the Volunteers; but, with respect to the Militia, the concurrent authority of the Governor of a State is necessary. Mr. H. thought this a defect in the law which ought to be remedied.

Mr. KITTERA suggested the propriety of re-committing this bill, in order to give the Speaker, who was the author of this section, an opportunity of speaking in reply to the observations urged against it.

The motion was negatived 42 to 28.

Mr. EDMOND said, he understood the object of this bill to be to provide arms to be sold out to such individuals or state governments, as chuse to become purchasers, by placing them in convenient situations in the different States, but, if this section is introduced into the bill, it will operate as a discouragement to the purchase of these arms, because when State Governments and Individuals see that if they do not purchase arms for themselves, they will in case of necessity, have them put into the hands of those who want them, they will not of course be very eager to purchase, and the arms will lie undisposed of at the risk and loss of the United States.

Mr. SITGREAVES said, an objection had been brought against this bill, which he thought had some weight, viz. that though these arms were proposed to be sold, there was no obligation upon the people to purchase them, and therefore a clause ought to be introduced for placing such arms as may remain in any part of the country unsold, in the hands of the people, in case of emergency. For this purpose, this clause had been introduced in the committee of the whole. Mr. S. said, the idea of the gentleman from S. Carolina was a correct one, that, without this clause, the President of the United States could only dispose of these arms by sale. However urgent an occasion might arise, he could not put them into the hands of the Militia, without the concurrence of the Executive of a States; and he believed, if gentlemen wished this bill to pass at all, it would be necessary to have this clause inserted.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS was in favour of retaining the clause.

Mr. EDMOND again expressed his opinion against the section.

After a few words in favour of the clause from Mr. CRAIK, the question was put and carried, there being 54 votes for it.

Mr. ALLEN moved to strike out the following words, "*which shall be deposited at suitable places.*" He thought them very vague. They might mean suitable for safe-keeping, or suitable for sale. If they meant that the arms should be placed in suitable places for sale in every state, he should be opposed to it. He did not wish to have these arms sent all over the Union, but to have them left at the disposal of the President. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) for instance, could not wish to have them sent there, because his constituents, according to his own account, are not able to purchase them.

The SPEAKER declared this motion out of order.

Mr. ALLEN then moved to add the words, "*for safe keeping.*"

Mr. HARPER was sorry the gentleman from Connecticut should quarrel with the bill, because it was proposed to accommodate the purchasers of these arms as much as possible. He thought the bill was founded altogether on this ground of accommodation; and as the President would now have the disposal of the arms according to his own discretion, he thought the bill stood very well at present.

Mr. ALLEN withdrew his motion, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Friday, June 15.

Mr. SHEPARD moved to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. M'DOWELL seconded the motion. It was one he was himself prepared to have made. He thought the bill highly exceptionable. It is provided by this bill that the Volunteers shall not be subject to the militia training which the States have a right to put them under. If these volunteers are, indeed, to be considered as a Standing Army, then they are free from the authority of the States; but if they are not to be thus considered, to excuse them from militia training, would be an interference with state authority which was altogether unallowable, and would have a tendency to destroy the militia, which had hitherto always been considered as the sure defence of the country. To excuse these volunteers from Militia Duty, would also create a distinction between them and the militia which he was apprehensive would produce the most unhappy effects.

Mr. S. SMITH said, if he could consider these volunteers as part of the militia of the United States, he should agree in opinion with the gentleman last up; but he considered them not as a part of the militia, but as regular troops, bound to do regular service for two years, after they are accepted by the President. Surely, then, whilst men stand thus pledged for the public service, it would be very unreasonable indeed, to call upon them to do militia duty, and fine them for the neglect of doing it (for they could not perform both services).

Mr. SEWALL remarked, that these Volunteers, though they would not be subject to the Articles of War until they came into actual service, would nevertheless, according to this bill, be subject to rules and regulations to be established by the President, which he supposed would be founded upon the Articles of War. It must, therefore, appear to be reasonable to excuse them from Militia Duty.

Mr. SHEPARD objected to this clause, because, in the first place it makes a call to the whole of the Militia to come forward and make an offer of their service to the President of the U. States, which if complied with to any extent, would have the effect of destroying altogether the State authority with respect to the Militia, and would convert the whole into a Standing Army, and consequently violate the Constitution. If the law could be so modified as to be made agreeable to the Constitution, he should not object to it; but at present, he thought it in direct violation of that provision which says, the training of the Militia shall be left to the Individual States. For this bill proposes that these men shall be called by another name, taken from their old Officers, and placed under such as shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and its certain effect must be to create disunion betwixt the States and the United States.

Mr. HARPER said, that gentlemen who spoke against this bill, had taken an erroneous view of the subject. They spoke as if these Volunteers were to be excused from service, whereas they will be subject to much severer exercise than the Militia, not only when called into actual service, but in the mean time, and they will therefore undergo a more rigid discipline than ever the Militia are called to. They ought certainly, therefore, to be exempted from Militia duty.

Besides, Mr. H. said, he looked upon these corps as a much better defence than the ordinary Militia could afford; and those gentlemen who spoke of the Militia as being a sufficient defence for the country, he would refer to the fate of the canton of Berne, from which they will find that something more than spirit and bravery is necessary. It will be seen that nothing can be effected without discipline, for though the people of Bern, assisted by their wives and sisters, defended themselves bravely with their Scythes and Pitchforks, they were mown down by the superior discipline and order of the enemy. So that for want of energy and decision in their Government, and discipline in their troops, they were crushed and destroyed. This example he thought so strikingly in point, that he was astonished any gentleman should be found here to advocate similar temporising measures. Mr. H. had no doubt that our Militia are as brave a set of men as any in the world; but courage alone will not avail; undisciplined courage placed against veteran troops, as in the instance just mentioned, would be certain to fail; it would only give the enemy the trouble of killing such a force, and filling the ditches with their dead bodies. In proportion, therefore, as you impart to the people discipline, organization, command, and military habits, you produce an effectual defence for the country. It was on this account that he was so favourably impressed with respect to the volunteers, and that he advocated the present bill.

Mr. MACON wished the gentleman from S. Carolina had examined the constitutional question, instead of referring the house to the fate of Berne. Whatever energy it might be necessary to exert, it ought to be exerted according to the constitution. He thought the present bill a direct violation of it. If these volunteers are regulars, there is no occasion for this clause, as the state cannot call upon regular soldiers, to do militia duty, so that this law, and the committee who formed it, must have considered them as a part of the Militia. This, Mr. M. said was the same question which was formerly under discussion, on the original bill; and he had not altered his opinion of its unconstitutionality.

Mr. SHEPARD said, this bill was not only unconstitutional, but would create much uneasiness and disturbance in the country. He could not but be much obliged to the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) for his lecture on Military Duty; but he believed he (Mr. S. had *forgotten* more than that gentleman *ever knew*, and therefore did not want his instructions. He believed the Militia are in general much better trained and disciplined than they would be in the form of Volunteers; but it seemed as if no man could be a good Officer, unless he received his commission from the President. He saw no foundation for such an idea.

Mr. BAYARD said, whatever name is given to these Volunteer Corps, whether they shall

be called regular troops, or not, there cannot be a doubt, that they are not to be considered as Militia, because by the law authorising the President to raise a provisional army, he is directed to appoint the officers, and the Constitution is positive, that the officers of the Militia cannot be appointed, other than by the States.

Mr. B. supposed the gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Macon) did not mean to say that the Legislature of the U. States could not except persons from a performance of Militia duty. A proof to the contrary might be found in the Militia law. It was clear, therefore, that the house had a right to excuse volunteers from militia duty, and the only question was as to the reasonableness and propriety of doing so; and he thought this must be very evident from the impossibility there would be of their complying with both laws.

Mr. HARPER wished to add one word in reply to what had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts, in relation to himself.—That gentleman, whom he knew held a considerable military command, must have *forgotten* more military knowledge than he ever knew, because he never knew any; and because that gentleman seemed to possess but little at present; but he did not know that it was necessary to have a practical knowledge of military affairs, to determine that nothing can be done by way of defence, without discipline. He believed he might form as correct an opinion on that point as if he were possessed of all the military knowledge which that gentleman says he has forgotten

Mr. GALLATIN observed, there was one point of view in which this subject had not been considered. If he understood the law which had been passed on this subject, his ideas were the same with respect to the Volunteers, with those of the gentlemen from Delaware and Maryland, viz. not that they are a part of the Militia, but a part of the army of the United States; for, if they had been considered as a part of the Militia, the law would have been unconstitutional, by giving the power of appointing officers to the President, instead of reserving it to the several states as the constitution directs. He therefore considered that point as decided, viz. that these volunteers are a part of the army of the United States; but the section now under consideration goes to declare that such of the Volunteers as shall submit to certain rules of discipline, shall be exempt from Militia duty, and therefore such as shall not chuse to submit to these rules, are to be considered as liable to do militia duty. In that view it was perfectly inconsistent with the bill passed. He conceived that the moment a person enlisted himself as a volunteer, he was exempt from Militia duty.

This bill, he understood, had been introduced to rectify a defect in the original law. A great deal had been said about the great effect of discipline, and of the fate of Berne, which he thought wholly irrevelant. When the original bill was formerly under consideration, it was objected against it that it did not provide sufficient regulations for the government of these corps. This is found now to be the case, and the deficiency is now proposed to be supplied. How is this to be done? By submitting to such rules and regulations as the President shall appoint, or if volunteers shall neglect to do it, they are to be subject to militia duty. He neither thought this right or proper. He thought it ought to be made positive that the volunteers should conform to the rules laid down by the President, instead of leaving the matter at large; for having once determined the volunteers to be standing troops, by authorizing the President to appoint the officers, they cannot any longer be considered as at all appertaining to the militia. The section ought, therefore, either to be amended or rejected.

Mr. DANA thought the section stood very well at present. Every volunteer, whilst he remained such, must according to this bill, conform to the regulations of the President. Gentlemen still brought up the question as to what these corps ought to be called. They might call them what they pleased, Mr. D. said, if they did not call them "an army which will flee before the enemies of their country." As to the volunteers performing the duty of militia men, as well as the duty of their own corps, it would be utterly impossible to do it; but if any volunteer declined complying with the regulations laid down by the President for their government, he would be turned back to the militia; for it was not intended that any volunteer should perform a grudging service.

Mr. S. SMITH hoped the section would not be struck out, but that it would be amended in the way proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VARNUM thought the objections to this section might be removed by an amendment in the way proposed. The objections made by his colleague (Mr. Shephard) and other gentlemen, would have been very proper when the original bill was under consideration; but at present he did not think they were applicable. He had himself at that time objected to this corps; but as it had been agreed to, and as it would be looked upon in no other light than as standing troops, and troops too which would be first called upon in case of any emergency, it would be wholly inconsistent to make them liable to Militia duty.

The question on striking out was put and negatived 46 to 26.

The question now came upon the proposition for loaning arms to the Volunteers, when

Mr. GALLATIN said, it had been provided by the law for raising a Provisional Army, that in case any of the Volunteers shall be called into service, before they get possession of arms, the President is authorized to loan to them field artillery, arms and accoutrements; but the provision in this bill proposes that these arms may be loaned for the purpose of training. This he did not think prudent, as it would operate as a discouragement to the purchase of arms by the volunteers themselves, and prevent the country from receiving that cheap defence from the service of these volunteers, which gentlemen had foretold. He believed it would be sufficient to loan arms to such of these volunteers as may want them, when called into actual service. Mr. G. therefore moved to strike out the words which proposed this loan of arms.

Mr. S. SMITH said, the objection of the gentleman from Pennsylvania had some weight; but he believed it might be remedied by confining the loan of arms to field pieces; and he believed that volunteers would generally wish to find their own muskets.

Mr. GALLATIN varied his motion to meet the ideas of the gentleman last up.

Mr. DAYTON moved that the committee might rise. He found a compromise taking place betwixt gentlemen which he did not approve. He thought there might be young men who would turn out as volunteers, who could not afford to purchase their own arms; and in such case he would have arms given to them. He hoped, therefore, a little time would be given to consider this subject.

The committee rose accordingly, and had leave to sit again. Adjd.

To be Let,

A small airy House,

In Germantown, at a low rent. Enquire of Mrs Hand, in Prune street. july 5—3t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *July 6.*

MR. FENNO,

You will oblige me by publishing in your paper the answer of the President of the United States, to the address of four companies of militia of Morris county, in New-Jersey.

The *infamous* address which appeared in the Aurora a few days ago (to the honor of that truly federal state) was confined to the four companies with whom it originated. It went fully to prove, that the acknowledgment contained in the noble address of the commander in chief, general, and field officers, "that there were a *few deluded* and a *few degraded characters* amongst them," was founded in truth. It is but justice to the soldiers of those companies, to apply the first epithet to them. Their officers merit the last.

A JERSEY-MAN.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the four Companies of Militia of Morris county, state of New-Jersey.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received your address of the 4th of June, and am sorry to perceive any shades of difference in the sentiments of the New-Jersey militia.

Although you cannot say all that your superiors have said, yet I rejoice that in point of sincerity and attachment to the real interest of your country, you yield to none, and that when you are constitutionally and legally called, you will not shun the post of danger, nor be tardy in defending your rights and privileges when invaded by a foreign enemy, or attacked under any disguise whatever by a domestic foe. I hope you will never dare to place any man above the constitution and laws of your country.

Nothing human is absolutely perfect—the voice of adulation has never sounded in the ears of the Executive Magistrates an universal approbation; if it had, there have been pamphlets and newspapers, private societies and resolves enough, as well as debates in the national legislatures, to convince any man to the contrary.

Had not the measures been adopted, which you have observed, we should have been in circumstances much more calamitous. I believe you are very much mistaken when you suppose, that "interested commercial characters," joined with those whose political principles were not "friendly to a republican form of government, have led the way to our present embarrassment." You should remember, however, that there are "interested commercial characters," as well as persons, whose political principles are not friendly to our present form of republican government, who have urged hard to plunge us into the horrors of a war with a nation the most able to annoy us, and to force us into the arms of another whose form of government and administration are abhorrent to our own. It is our wisdom to form no connection with any foreign power that shall influence our form of government.

If America and any other nation should have a common enemy, and should concert measures together for the present conjuncture for mutual benefit, there need be no danger of our adopting their peculiarities of government, any more than their adopting ours; I believe their fears on this head will be stronger than ours, and perhaps better founded.

Your government is not, I hope, to be called a party; if a government of your choice is a party, how can you obtain one which will not be so? I know of but two ways, either to make it hereditary, or to place yourselves under a foreign military despotism. You will start with horror at the last, and I presume have no inclination to the first.

You are very much misinformed if you suppose the government embraces and carresses all those characters, who were ever your worst enemies. Although it protects all men to the utmost of its power, who are not inimical, it embraces only such characters as are faithful to the constitution and the laws, their execution and impartial interpretation; it studies, however, not to foment, or irritate, or perpetuate ancient prejudices, and malignant passions, which had better be dismissed.

Your insinuation concerning speculators on the soldiers pay, and the distresses concomitant with war, requires some notice.—Who were the people who depreciated the soldiers pay? Were they not those who taught for doctrine, the commandments of wicked men?—viz. "Public faith ought to be violated—Public credit ought to be destroyed—the public debt ought to be expunged." Were they not those who opposed every species of revenue under the old confederation, by which the soldiers pay could have been preserved from depreciation? I regret to see, in your address, so many fragments of those old discontents, jealousies, and murmurs, which once made the citizens of New-Jersey as tributary to their neighboring states, as the French now desire to make us all to them. As to speculation, if you can devise a mode to destroy it, consistent with the liberty of the citizen, and the security of property, I shall be obliged to you if you will communicate it to me.

With sincere good will, and cordial wishes for your satisfaction and contentment, I am your friend,

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, July 2d, 1798.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE subscribers, natives of Great Britain and Ireland, and inhabitants of the city of Albany and its suburbs, beg leave to assure you at this political crisis, that they are impressed with a strong sense of the duties of obedience and support of that government which so benignly protects them; and that they repose a full confidence on the integrity, firmness and abilities, that have so eminently distinguished your administration. They well know the blessings of a good energetic government to be of inestimable value, and they feel with as keen resentment as any, the outrages and insults wantonly and daringly committed by the French republic, against the interests, dignity and independence of the United States.

Permit them, therefore, to pledge themselves ready to support government, by a cheerful compliance with every demand that may be made upon their property or their exertions, whilst they refrain from a more explicit offer of service at present, lest it be thought in any respect intrusive or premature.

Signed by about one hundred English and Irishmen.

To the natives of Great Britain and Ireland inhabitants of the city of Albany and its suburbs, state of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

WHETHER you are citizens or strangers I thank you for the address (which is at least civil and polite) presented to me by Mr. North, a senator in congress, from New York.

The strong sense you express of the duties of obedience and support to that government which benignly protects you, is conformable to the general character of the English and Irish nations.

In return for your confidence in the general government of this country, and your sensibility to outrages committed against the interest, dignity and independence of the United States, I will venture to say, that it is not the wish of America that France should conquer Great Britain or Ireland, that she is under no obligation of duty, or motive of interest to contribute by loans or gifts, by treaties or alliances, by war or intrigue to any such purchase.

I receive very kindly your pledge of yourselves to be ready to support government by a cheerful compliance with every demand that may be made upon your property and exertions.—In return, I can assure you while such a disposition continue, that you may rely upon the protection and hospitality of this country as far as depends upon me

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 28th, 2798.

By his Excellency JOHN JAY, ESQUIRE, Governor of the State of New-York.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Government of the United Sates, to whom the people there- (L.S.) of have committed the exclusive direction of their National Affairs, has been pleased to publish for the information of the citizens, divers important and alarming events and transactions—from which it appears,

That there exist well founded apprehensions that the Directors of the French Republic have long formed, and are strenuously pursuing a system of empire and aggrandizement subversive of the National Rights and Independence, not only of the greater part of Europe, but also of the United States—imposing upon them the necessity of partaking in her wars, and of contributing to her expense, :

That the cautious and neutral conduct which the United States, and several other nations have observed towards that Republic, has not been able to shield them from the operation of that system: but on the contrary, that complaints against the United States have been diligently sought and alledged, and followed, not by friendly remonstrances and conciliatory overtures, but by unnecessary and unmerited marks of contempt, and by injurious and repeated aggressions:

That the late and present President, both of whom are eminently distinguished by uprightness and sincerity, have at two different periods sent Ministers, to that Republic, with ample powers and special instructions to do their utmost endeavours to preserve peace, and bring all differences to an amicable conclusion, and on reasonable terms.

That notwithstanding the accustomed respect which civilized and contending nations usually pay, as well as owe to each other, and which requires that ambassadors charged with overtures for peace and conciliation, should at least be received and heard, and treated with civility; yet the first of those ministers was refused to be admitted into the presence of the said Directors, and after singular delay and neglect, was dismissed in a manner very disgusting to free, independent and friendly people:

That although the respect which every Nation owes to itself, strongly opposed the policy of giving to those Directors, another opportunity of again treating the United States with similar indignity, yet an earnest and prevailing desire to maintain peace with all nations, and particularly with the French Republic, induced the President to appoint three Envoys extraordinary, selected from the three great Districts of the United States, and send them to France, with ample powers and instructions to treat in a friendly manner with that Government, respecting all differences and complaints, and to accommodate and settle them on terms limited only by the Honor, Independence and essential interests of the United States.

That notwithstanding such strong desires, proved by such unequivocal and uncommon efforts to preserve peace and friendship with that Republic, those envoys were not only refused to be received and accredited, but new difficulties and fresh obstacles to accommodation were interposed, by demands which no Nation ought to make, and to which no Nation ought to submit.

These facts and circumstances strongly indicate designs and systems hostile to our Peace and Independence; and in connection with the long continued, encreasing and ruinous depredations on our commerce, afford reason to expect that a more open and decided rupture will take place, the moment that further delay shall cease to be convenient.

And whereas several of the more alarming of these events had not been published by order of the Government of the United States, and in an authentic manner, until after the adjournment of the last session of the Legislature of this State: and it has become prudent to take without delay such measures relative to defence, as the present exigency requires, and which cannot be seasonably and sufficiently provided for by the United States, without the auxiliary efforts of this State.

Wherefore, concurring in opinion with many of our best informed citizens, I think it my duty to give to the Legislature of this State, an early opportunity of taking these important matters into their serious consideration; and thereupon to do whatever may be proper and necessary in such an emergency; with firm reliance on the Divine protection, and with inflexible resolution never to surrender their Independence, and pay tribute to any Nation whatever.

I do therefore in pursuance of the authority constitutionally vested in me, hereby summon and require the members of the Senate, and also the members of the Assembly of this State, to convene and meet in the city Hall of the city of Albany, on the ninth day of August next, and this Proclamation (which all the Printers of Gazettes in this State are hereby desired forthwith to publish in their Papers) is to be considered as due and sufficient notice.

Given under my Hand and the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of New York, on the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven-hundred and ninety-eight, and in the twenty second year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN JAY.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

As I have not been in the habit of addressing my fellow-citizens through the medium of a newspaper, it may in the estimation of some well disposed persons be thought imprudent and presuming thus to expose myself to the perfidy and malice of the worst of men. But at a moment like the present, when most of the governments of Europe are shaken to their center, and all the republics swallowed up by the devouring monster of modern Gaul; when those despicable tyrants threaten us with the fate of Venice, and infamous aliens in the bosom of our country (who have fled for refuge from the vengeance of their own) boast their readiness to co-operate in executing their diabolical intentions; I presume that most of my countrymen will agree with me, that it is not a time for ceremony, but prompt and nervous action. Impressed with these ideas I am induced to state the following facts.

Some time in the month of June, Dr. James Smith called at my house, and on his leaving it, took my hat and left his in the place of it; the next day I was directed to call at John D. Burk's printing-office, as the most likely place to find him; I went to the office accordingly, and whilst there, a person called and informed Mr. Burk that a certain bookseller in this city had received a letter from his friend in Virginia, stating that the French had effected their landing in Ireland—Burk, with marks of much approbation, exclaimed, that he believed it was true, and if so that he would not give a damn for the Federal villains in this country—that he believed the French would come here, and he wished to God they would, when every scoundrel in favor of this government would be put to the guillotine—that they had hinted that he would be sent away as an alien—but then he would let them know who was the strongest party. The indignant reader will no doubt query—

And is it possible that there are Americans so infamous as to sanction declarations like these? I would answer yes, and we have abundant cause to believe that among the number, are to the legislative opposers of a nervous and manly resistance of the attacks of France upon our sovereignty and independene. Narrow, contracted and unprincipled must those minds be, which, at this awful period can act as if engaged in a contest for place and power; and which, instead of proceeding upon the broad ground of constitutional vigilance, can descend to political squabbles, contentions and broils, dishonorable to themselves, and disgraceful to the government. If by such conduct, we should be ultimately driven, which Heaven forbid! to purchase by a base sacrifice of our honor and our safety, a short respite from hostility, the heavy load of responsibility will crush them with its weight, and the maledictions of society will proclaim them the enemies of their country.—Firmness, vigor and decision, have heretofore formed the characteristic features of Americans in the hour of distress. Though the public mind is, I fear in some degree, perverted, the national character, I trust is not gone; let us be true to ourselves and we have nothing to fear; but the man who when difficulties press and dangers surround, refuses to lend his support to the state, is a miscreant that deserves to be rejected from her bosom.

I cannot dismiss this subject without again calling the reader's attention to the indignity offered to the majesty of the American people, through the Chief Magistrate in the following paragraph, by that imported patriot, the unprincipled John D. Burk, editor of the seditious Time Piece:*

"When such a character attempts by antiquated and exploded sophistry, by jesuitical arguments to extinguish the sentiment of Liberty; TIS FIT the mask should be torn off from this meaner species of Aristocracy than history has condescended to record, where a person without patriotism, without philosophy, without a taste for the fine arts, building his pretensions on a gross and indigested compilation of statutes and precedents is *jostled* into the chief magistracy by the ominous combination of *old Tories with old opinions, and old Whigs with new:* TIS FIT this mock Monarch, with his *court* composed of tories and speculators, should pass in review before the good sense of the world.—Monarchies are seen only with indignation and concern; at sight of these terrible establishments tears accompany the execrations of mankind; but when the champion of the *well born*, with his *serene court*, is seen *soliciting and answering addresses, and pronouncing anathemas against France*, it shall be my fault if other emotions be not excited; if to tears and execrations be not added *derision* and *contempt.*"

How long ye slumbering Americans, will you be thus insulted? Awake from your deathful stupor and spurn from the society of freemen this wretch who is composed of that stuff of which the Spy, the Assassin and the Sycophant, is formed.

THEMISTOCLES.

☞ The name of the Author is left with the Printer.

* A news-paper printed in New-York.

From the Western Telegraphe—*(printed at Washington, Pennsylvania)*

IT hath been said and reiterated by wise men, "That the highest point of wisdom is, to be able "to manage our affairs by the strength of our "own judgment; the next is to hearken to the "advice of the best men—but he that is neither "wise enough to govern by himself, nor willing "to be led by the counsel of wise men, is a rank "fool." Few are able to arrive at the first point not from want of judgment, but from the want of the necessary means of information. Much knowledge and experience is unnecessary to distinguish between things right and things apparently so, which if we want, we are bound to pursue the advice of the most judicious and wise men among us. If the preceding observations be founded in good sense, it becomes an important enquiry—Have we been governed by them? Have we listened to the wise, the prudent and the best informed; or have we been led astray by the Syren strains of demagogues, without character or talents, who consider the obligations imposed by religion, laws and morals, as "trifles light as air," and who seek, by the abuse of the wisest measures of our government, and our best men to "break what they term "the Lilliputian ties by which they" are "bound"? I fear this latter has too generally been the case in this country, and that the partizans of France so remarkable for their disregard of religion, contempt of laws and depravation of morals have been listened to with too much pleasure by many good men. Distrust of lawful authority, abuse of honest characters and the propagation of impious opinions are the acknowledged means used by the French government to corrupt, divide and ruin us. The calumniators of the measures of our government, and of our wisest and best men, compose part of the diplomatic corps, of whose skill the French government boast, and who are to defeat the representations of our envoys and disarm the American people, of their resentment. Can it be possible, that the miscreant agents and admirers of France will be able by misrepresentation any longer to mislead the people, whose independence and best interests they have betrayed, after our envoys have been told in plain terms, unless as much money be given as could be raised from the people, by forced loans, I suppose; that the diplomatic skill of France and the means she possesses in "this" country "were sufficient to enable her with the French "party in America to throw the blame which "would attend the rupture of the negotiation on "federalists."—After this declaration by the government of France, let not their partizans be listened to with patience, but let them be pointed at by the finger of scorn as traitors to their country. Let no man be permitted, with impunity, to abuse the administration of our government, or discredit its advocates with the people. Let the partizans of France, whose profane touch had almost poisoned the fountain of representation, now meet the frowns of an enlightened people who have too long lowered on the best friends of the independence and honor of their country.

* *See Jefferson's letter to Mr. Mazzei.*

THE SCOTS IRISHMAN

TO ALL HIS COUNTRYMEN,

CITIZENS OF AMERICA,

who are not IRRECLAIMABLE JACOBINS.

A SONG.

To be sung to the Tune of

"*The* BOYNE WATER."

WHEN glorious William led our Sires
'Gainst Popery and Thraldom,
All Irish hearts felt generous fires,
When sacred freedom call'd them.
At her dread voice, where William led,
They boldly follow'd after.
And for their rights fought undismayed
Thro' danger, blood and slaughter.

Shall we, their sons, degenerate prove—
Forget our father's glory,
Nor for our country * feel that love,
Which shines in Irish story?

Shall we regardless of the call
Of liberty and reason,
Permit the proud insulting Gaul
Our choicest rights to seize on?
Within your veins runs *Scotia's* blood,
(Bring not disgrace upon her)
Unconquer'd still it freely flow'd
T' assert her *injured honor.*

There, brave *Galgacus*† nobly stay'd
Th' invading Romans' vengeance,
And gallant *Wallace* fought and bled
For *nati'nal independence,*

When *Washington*, of deathless name,
Columbia's flag unfurl'd
The British tyranny to tame,
And free the western world;

The danger of the glorious strife,
Hibernians largely shar'd it,
Unheeding loss of limb or life,
When freedom's cause requir'd it.

And can ye now endure the rod
Of lawless usurpation?
And basely tremble at the nod
Of a perfidious nation?

Those slaves our fathers ‡ oft subdued
Beneath the British banners,
In many a far-fam'd field of blood
'Neath *Marlboro* and *Manners.*||

O list not to their syren songs,
Who with false tales decoy you!
With *peace* and *virtue* on their tongues,—
They charm but to destroy you.

When once they've trampled on the laws,
They vilely will deliver
To foreign Harpies blood-stain'd claws
Your country's rights for ever.

Consider him, nor good, nor wise,
When ruthless foes do threaten,
Who sits, with tideless blood, *the price,*
Of just defence to reckon.

What signifies your wealth and ease,
Without the *power* to keep 'em;
Or *blessings* of inglorious *peace,*
Which freedom does not sweeten?

Let frozen hearts and groveling souls
Lie by, in cold inaction,
And 'gainst their country be the tools
Of a base foreign faction:

But still LET US our DUTY feel,
And, with a noble ardor,
Surround the LAWS with hearts of steel,
Nor mean *suspicion* harbor.

* *Our adopted Country.*

† *A Caledonian prince who at the head of his countrymen, opposed and defeated the Roman general Agricola, who had marched a great army into the country to subdue it, and punish the Caledonians for their obstinacy in refusing to* submit to the Roman yoke.

‡ *It is well known that the British draw the best troops in their army from Scotland and Ireland.*

|| *The marquis of Granby, who commanded the British forces at the battle of Minden, where seven thousand British troops defeated and put to flight eighty thousand French in fair battle.*

Pennsylvania Hospital,

6th month 29, '98.

AT a meeting of the Contributors, held the 23d instant, in order to obtain a decision on the propriety of completing a Dome to the new building heretofore agreed upon; it was thought the number of members met, were not enough to reverse the former conclusion—it was therefore resolved, that the Managers should call another meeting for that purpose.

Agreeably to this Resolve—

The Contributors are again requested to meet at the Pennsylvania Hospital, on the ninth day of the next month, being the 2d day of the week, at four o'clock in the afternoon, to re-consider and decide upon the propriety of completing the said Dome.

By order of the Managers,

Samuel Coates, clerk.

june 29 6troj

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. 5

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 5.

Yesterday the glorious anniversary of our Birth-Day as a nation, was celebrated here with uncommon demonstrations of joy, and a peculiar glow of patriotic enthusiasm. The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and a discharge of cannon. The critical and alarming situation of our country with respect to a foreign power, which has menaced even our national existence, called forth the liveliest effusions of attachment to our General Government, and a fervent, solemn declaration from every heart, to defend, with the last shilling and with the last drop of blood, that sacred inheritance which we received from our brave forefathers.—The ships in the harbour displayed their flags. The Military peculiarly attracted notice. The new Troop of Horse, under Col. Giles, commanded universal admiration—the several uniform companies also did high honor to themselves by their martial appearance, and by the skill which they discovered in performing the duties of the field. The young men generally exhibited their zeal in the most honorable manner. Mr. Wells delivered, according to appointment, a very elegant and animated oration to those of them who had pledged themselves to defend their country at a moment's warning, and we are happy to say that the assembly was very numerous. The several societies shewed their respect to the day as usual. The different places of entertainment in the city and suburbs were splendidly illuminated, and crowded with company. Columbia, Ranelagh and Vauxhall Gardens, and every public and private house or villa exhibited one continued animated scene of national harmony, courage and exultation. We congratulate our readers on this happy appearance of union and vigor, and most devoutly pray that this day may ever continue to our brave, virtuous and industrious fellow-citizens, a day of general festivity and congratulation.

—

Toasts drank by the Merchants at the Coffee-House, on the 4th of July.

1. The Day. May it ever be the anniversary of a real not a nominal independence.
2. The President of the United States—May we stand ready to record with our blood, that he needs no apology.
3. The Hero without a weak part—George Washington.
4. The Congress—No contest there, but who shall do most for the public safety.
5. The Governor and State of New-York.
6. Our envoys extraordinary—rich in the favor of their country—glorious in the enmity of its enemies.
7. The Youth of America—Courage to dare, Fortitude to persevere.
8. American Principles, Affections and Habits.
9. The People of the United States—No tribute but from the Mouths of their Cannon.
10. Great Views worthy of Great Destinies.
11. Our rising Navy—May it prove a Hercules from the Cradle.
12. A sufficient army well appointed and well disciplined.
13. The Militia of the United States—May they more than preserve the Reputation they have earned.
14. Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.
15. The American Fair—May they have brave defenders to reward, and kindness to reward brave defenders.
16. The Common cause of Nations—The overthrow of French Power and Principles.

Volunteers.

By the President Mr. Murray. The commerce of the United States, may it be courted by all nations and controled by none.

By V. P. Mr. Broome.

May every returning anniversary of the Independence of America be attended with encreasing prosperity and happiness to the state of New York.

By 3d V. P. Mr. Ray.

Peace, Liberty and Good Government.

—

BOSTON, July 2.

On Thursday last, the Legislature of this Commonwealth, after an important and patriotic session of about four weeks, was prorogued to the second Wednesday in January next.

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The patriotic address to the President from the state of New-Hampshire, passed *unanimously* in the Senate; and was sanctioned by one hundred and thirty-two yeas in the house; the four following members, viz.

W. LANGDON, | BARTLETT, and
DROWNE, | SANBORNE,

were the *conspicuous* Nays. If they derive any honor from being thus recorded; *they are welcome to it.*

—

Capt. Clements, arrived here yesterday from the Isle of France, informs, that the request of *Tippo Saib* to the government of the island, for military assistance had been complied with; and that the troops had sailed; the object of Tippo was a war against the English; and as a proof of his attachment to the French, he had made overtures for effecting an alliance, offensive and defensive.

Capt. C. also informs, that a few days previous to his sailing, a second St. Domingo scene was plotted by the sans-culottes; but that a timely discovery had prevented its dreadful consequences; that the terror which this infernal scheme produced among the inhabitants, had caused the troops to be ordered away; and that they had all actually embarked for France.

A vessel from Lisbon, arrived at Halifax, brings intelligence of Lord St. Vincent's fleet having captured and sent in a Spanish ship worth 3,000,000 dollars.

The Subscribers to the fund

for building the ship to be loaned to the United States, are hereby notified that 25 per cent upon their respective subscriptions is now called for—and that notes payable at 60, 120 and 180 days in equal proportions will be received for the remainder. The secretary will attend at the office of the committee from 10 to 1 o'clock every day, to receive the same, and give receipts therefor.

ROBERT RITCHIE, Sec'ry.

july 3 §

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ship Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,
of the growth of 1794 and 1795
60 tons of Java Sugar,
In cannisters—for sale by
PETER BLIGHT,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1st and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack

july 2 §

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *July 6.*

CINCINNATI.

At an elegant entertainment given by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, at O'Ellers's Hotel, to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence, to which were invited the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Heads of Departments, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Members belonging to other State Societies of the Cincinnati, at present in Philadelphia, the following toasts were given. Many patriotic songs were sung, and the day concluded with the utmost joy and cordiality.

1st. The Day: May the Enthusiasm of its celebration increase with each anniversary until time shall be no more.

2d. The Constitution of the United States, the Palladium of our Happiness: May we never suffer it to be wrested from us by foreign enemies or domestic traitors.

4th. The President of the United States: May he long live to support the dignity of our Free, Sovereign, Independent and Powerful nation.

5th. The Senate and House of Representatives: May they give an example to the world of Union and Wisdom.

6th General Washington: May the admiration of his worth be the grateful theme of Americans while their empire and the world shall endure.

7th. The American Army: May Love and Laurels reward their valor, and the grateful praise of their country perpetuate their Fame.

8th. The Navy of the United States: May they teach the pirates of the ocean Justice at the mouth of the Cannon.

9th. Confusion to the councils and disgrace to the arms of any nation, that would infringe the rights or impair the Independence of the United States.

10th. Those Heroes who fell in establishing our Independence: May the memory of their zeal strike deep into their countrymen a horror of subjection.

11th. Millions for defence—not a mill for tribute.

12th. Our late Envoys to France: May their firm, pure and enlightened conduct put to shame the vile contemptible vaunters of diplomatic skill.

13th. The generous Youth of America, who have already formed an Invincible Barrier against the open or insidious attempts of our enemies.

14th. May a sense of honor never be damped by cold sophistical calculations of pounds, shillings and pence.

15th. The Progress of Science and true Religion: May they forever form the Pillars of our civil and social edifices.

16th. The Best and Fairest part of our Community: May Merit only win their Smiles and Happiness be the Companion of their Virtues.

—

The following gentlemen are elected officers of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.

General Mifflin, President
General Moylan, Vice President
Major Jackson, Secretary
Major M'Connell, Assistant Secretary
Charles Biddle, Esq. Treasurer
Colonel J. Moore, Assistant Treasurer

Standing Committee.

Colonel Johnston
General Macpherson
William Bingham, Esq.
Major Moore
Colonel Nichols
Colonel Pickering
Colonel Mentges

Delegates to the General Meeting.

General Moylan
William Bingham, Esq.
Colonel Pickering
Richard Peters, Esq.
Colonel Johnston.

—

On the glorious anniversary of American Independence, the officers of the second regiment of the city of Philadelphia, under the command of Colonel Scott—and captain Johnson's company of Infantry, attached to the same, after attending to the general orders of the day, partook of a plentiful repast, provided for them in a rural situation in the neighbourhood of Southwark. Dinner being over, the Adjutant of the above Regiment, presented the company with the following truly American toasts, which were received by every person present, with the most enthusiastic applause—each accompanied with a discharge from tha attending Infrantry.

1. The 4th of July—the grand political birth day of American Independence—May our citizens ever keep it in the most glorious remembrance—and may each returning day continue to unite us in such sentiments, that we may prize *rational liberty*, above all blessings.—(9 cheers)

2. The united States of America—May its citizens henceforward remember, they are "*free, powerful, and independent,*" and that no nation or people whatever will cultivate peace and friendship with them any longer than interest sways their inclinations—(9 cheers.)

3. The President of the United States—May he continue wise in action and firm in action, repelling every unconstitutional encroachment with dignified firmness.—(9 cheers.)

4. The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States—May they be more unanimous in their proceedings, remembering, there is a spirit in their constituents, that disdains dishonorable submission, and will resent unprovoked aggression—(6 cheers)

5. The Constitution of the United States, the reward of an arduous struggle and the blood of patriots—May we never suffer this sacred deposit of our most precious rights, to be corrupted by pretended friends, or violated by unprincipled foes.—(9 cheers)

6. WASHINGTON the great, the good, the brave—May American gratitude, for his services, never cease to exist, but with time itself.—(16 cheers.)

7. Soldiers of America—We salute you as objects of our esteem, and as the admiration of the world—(3 cheers.)

8. Military Chiefs—May the attachment of their brothers in arms, and the tranquility of domestic citizens, be their richly deserved reward.—(3 cheers)

9. The immortal memory of those worthy patriots who fought, bled and died in the cause of American Independence—(3 cheers)

10. May the American people nobly step forward in support of the government of their own choice—and never consent to purchase a disgraceful peace from those, whose only aim is dominion and power—(9 cheers)

11. Our Ministers to France—May they meet as they most cordially deserve, a hearty welcome to the bosom of the grateful country—(5 cheers)

12. Our infant Navy—May it not be wanting in point of vigorous manhood, while under the protection of the American Eagle—(3 cheers)

13. May American citizens, in the exercise of their privileges never forget their duty—(3 cheers)

14. May those creatures (for such there are) who are base, low and vile enough to declare, "they will forsake the American cause, in the trying moment, and join the standard of an invading foe," meet the vengeance of the laws, and the execration of all good men—(9 cheers)

15. The love of our country, pure and unmixed with foreign influence, domestic faction or groundless discontent—(3 cheers.)

16. The Governor, Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, health and happiness attend them; when they meet again as a legislative body, may they pay that attention to that Military law of this state, which its magnitude requires—(3 cheers.)

—

Extract of a letter dated Hamburgh, 26th March, 1798.

"A general peace is unhappily not likely to take place soon; but our city and neighborhood, we hope will continue tranquil, and as our senate agrees to make a loan to the French government our commerce will not be so liable to be molested as was apprehended by their unprecedented decrees respecting neutrals which certainly cannot long exist; and for all the prohibitory acts against English goods, means are already used to have them conveyed to their usual markets."

—

Extract of a letter from Boston, July 2, '98.

"The subscription at Taylor's office amount to 127,000 dollars. The Frigate Constitution falls down to the lower harbor this day; she is allowed by good judges to be as beautiful a vessel as ever sat upon the water, and has a fine crew on board."

Extract of another letter, same date.

"The subscription now amounts to 127,000 dollars. Not one person has been solicited. We have been rather late, but not the least, nor will Bostonians ever be when the good of our country calls."

—

From the Aurora of this morning.

Extract of a letter from citizen Talleyrand minister of exterior relations to the Consul General of the French Republic at Philadelpha.

6th Germinal, 6th year (26th March.)

I enclose you my answer to the note of the commissioners of the United States.—You will observe that I do away every accusation, which they had made against the French government. The question, therefore, now remains in its true point of view. Two of the envoys are going to return; one remains. This is a proof that there exists a disposition to treat and that we are far from entertaining the least idea of a rupture.

CONGRESS.

Yesterday, the House of Representatives of the United States, on motion of Mr. S. SMITH went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when he proposed the two following resolutions for adoption.

"*Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the four regiments of Infantry of the present Establishment, be increased to ten companies each, each company to consist of sixty privates.*

"*Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the President of the United States be authorized to raise, in addition to the present Military Establishment, eight regiments of Infantry, and six troops of Light Dragoons, to be enlisted* for three years, or during the war with France."

The first resolution was agreed to, without amendment, and the second, after striking out the words printed in italic, and inserting in their place, *for and during the continuance of the existing differences between the United States and the French Republic.* After this amendment was adopted, and before the resolution was agreed to, M. DAYTON moved to strike out eight regiments, and to insert twelve. This motion was negatived 41 to 30.

Mr. ALLEN proposed the following resolution, which was adopted.

"*Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the monthly pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army of the United States, ought to be augmented.*"

The committee then rose, and Mr. HARPER renewed the motion which had been negatived in committee of the whole, to strike out eight regiments, for the purpose of inserting twelve. After some debate the Yeas and Nays were taken as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brooks, Burgess, Champlin, Cochran, Craik, Dana, Dent, Edmond, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hosmer, Imlay, Kittera, Livingston, Lyman, Otis, J. Parker, Rutledge, Sewall, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Sprague, Thatcher, Thomas, Thomson, Van Allen.—40.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Blount, Bullock, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clopton, Coit, Dawson, Gallatin, Gillespie, Gregg, Hanna, Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Locke, Lyon, Macon, Matthews, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, New, Nicholas, Reed, Schureman, Shepard, S. Smith, W. Smith, Stanford, Sumpter, Tillinghast, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams.—40.

The Speaker declaring himself in the affirmative, the question was carried.

A committee being appointed to bring in a bill accordingly, Mr. SEWALL moved to instruct the committee to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the law respecting the Military Establishment, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. HARPER made a report on the organization of the Executive Departments, and a bill to alter and amend several acts relative to the establishment of the Treasury, War and Naval Departments, which was committed for to morrow.

A bill was received from the Senate, in addition to the act, entitled "an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States." This bill provides that if any persons shall unlawfully combine or conspire together, with intent to oppose any measure of the government of the U. States, or to impede the operation of any law, or to intimidate or prevent any person holding an office under the government, from exercising his trust; and if any person shall by writing, printing or speaking, threaten such officer with any damage to his character, person or estate, or shall counsel, advise, or attempt to procure any insurrection, riot, &c. whether such attempt shall have the desired effect, or not, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and punished by a fine, on conviction, not exceeding 5000 dollars, and by imprisonment not less than six months, nor exceeding five years.—And if any person shall, by any libellous or scandalous writing, printing, publishing or speaking, traduce or defame the legislature of the United States, by seditious or inflammatory declarations or expressions, with intent to create a belief in the citizens thereof, that the said legislature in enacting any law, was induced thereto by motives hostile to the constitution or liberties and happiness of the people thereof; or shall, in manner aforesaid, traduce or defame the President of the U. States, or any court or judge thereof, by declarations tending to criminate their motives in any official transaction, the persons so offending, being convicted, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 2000 dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

This bill having been read the first time, Mr. Livingston moved that it be rejected.—This motion introduced a very long and a very warm debate, in which a number of extracts were read from, and much said respecting certain public prints of this city (particularly the Aurora). The motion on a rejection of the bill was taken by yeas and nays, and negatived 36 to 47. The bill was then committe for to-morrow.

Mr. ALLEN laid a resolution upon the table to the following effect:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider upon the expediency of declaring, by a legislative act, the state and relation subsisting between the United States and the French Republic." Ordered to lie on the table.

—

For the Gazette of the United States.

"YET forty days and Nineveh shall be overthrown" said he who had been swallowed by the whale. And because it pleased God to spare that "very great city" "Jonah was displeased exceedingly, and he was very angry"—angry even unto death, for says he "take O Lord, I beseech thee my life from me, for it is better for me to die than to live." And thus it is with *our* false prophets; they have long foretold, what they wish, the downfall of our government, and the introduction of pure Jacobin principles and practice; when the French shall give us complete liberty——to cut one another's throats. I say because these damnable prophesies are not fulfilled, these Jacobin prophets are as mad as ever Jonah was; and as foolishly stubborn. They would sooner give up their first born than their errors. They would see the United States enveloped in one general conflagration, rather than renounce these abominable French principles; notwithstanding they know that *a lying spirit has been sent forth to deceive them.* If they cannot change and become true men, they ought to have more spirit than to live among us despised as they now are. The traitor Ahithophel had more spunk. When he found that his advice was not followed, in the affair of Absalom's rebellion against his father, he could not brook the disgrace for a moment. "He arose, and saddled his ass and gat him home to *his own country*, and put his household in order and hanged himself." This is doing business like a man who had a proper sense of his crime. And!! who can tell but a noted modern counsellor has now *gat him home to put his household in order, &c.* If so—I would to God that all traitors would muster up courage enough to follow his example: for certainly the justice of their country lingers. I am

An Enemy to Traitors.

July 3.

—

"*A Reformed Democrat*"—to-morrow.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Nancy, Wilson, George-town, 7

The ship Fame, Ricard, from Porto Rico, is below.

The brig Enterprize, Langdon, from hence to Jamaica, is taken by the French, and sent into Baracoa—cleared, and the captors appealed for a new trial.

The Delaware sloop of War left New Castle yesterday morning.

Boston July 1.

Last evening arrived, ship Columbia Thomas Clement, commander, in 80 days from the Isle of France. Left there in addition to those mentioned by capt. Prince arrived at Salem brig Sally, Pierpont, 156 days from Boston, arrived 7th April; schr. Argo Byas from Baltimore; ship America, Newell sailed 1st April for Hamburg with capt. Daniel Oliver, late of the Gov. Bowdoin and Mr. John Clement, passengers. April 23d, lat. 35, 31, long. 34, 16, E. spoke ship Warren, Cartwright, of Nantucket, from Calcutta, in want of sails and water his intention was to stop at St. Helena, capt C supplied his wants. June 17 spoke the brig Chace, Mills, from Baltimore, for Hispaniola, lat. 23. 45, N. long 57, 24, West.

Same time arrived ship Sultan, Capt. Joseph Clement, from Isle of France; via Cape of Good Hope, 63 days. Left at the latter place, ship Cleopatra, Dekay, of New-York Hope, Farren, from Batavia, brought in and under trial; captain Cleveland, arrived from Havre de Grace, had sold vessel and cargo. June 14, lat. 31, 20, long. 60 30, saw a wreck bottom upwards, with a white stern, about 55 or 60 feet keel, appeared to be a new vessel, and a brig two holes scuttled in her bottom, her cargo supposed to be lumber.

To be Sold,

A two story frame House,

WITH the lot of ground thereto belonging, situated on the west side of Fifth-street, between Lombard and South streets. The house is about 17 feet front; and the lot 32 feet in front and 90 feet deep, to an alley of 10 feet. The whole is clear of ground rent. For terms, apply to

SAMUEL COATES,
No. 82, South Front street.

july 5 *d2w

The cargo of the ship Nathaniel Bayley, captain Cambell, from Jamaica, will commence landing *TO-MORROW*, at South-street Wharf.

Sugars of Prime Quality in Hhds.
High proof Rum.

FOR SALE BY
Peter Blight.

Who also offers for Sale,
A choice parcel of 1st and 4th proof Brandy in Pipes.
Port Wine in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter casks
Madeira in Pipes
Old Arrack.

june 13 §1 odt13Jy

MR. FENNELL.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he will deliver on Monday evening next, the 9th of July, at eight o'clock, at O'Ellers's Hotel.

RECITATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

A Poetic Epistle addressed to the Young Men of Philadelphia, who first offered their services to their country.

A Poetic Epistle to the Fair of America, and other select pieces.

*** Tickets half a dollar each, to be had of Mr. Fennell, at Shaw's Medicinal Warehouse, Chesnut-street, corner of Fourth-street.

june 28

Office for Stamps,

No. 52 Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

ALL sorts of Blank Stamps, sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, at the price impressed thereon. Also printed forms of Bonds, Bills of Lading, &c. and Copperplate Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes &c. at the usual rate, and the addition of the stamp thereunto belonging.

W. YOUNG has constantly on hand a large assortment of other printed Blanks, and all kinds of Paper, and Stationary, wholesale and retail.

july 6 codgw

Attention! Cavalry!

At a meeting of a number of citizens held at the house of William Ogden, for the purpose of raising a troop of Horse (to be attached to Macpherson's Blues) the following gentlemen were appointed an electing committee.

Robert Wharton	Pine-street Wharf
James Simmons	No. 11 & 86 Fifth street
Jonathan Robeson	Spruce-street Wharf
John R. Taylor	No. 5 Church alley
Samuel Keen	297 So. Front-street
Spafford Deary	22 Arch street
Henry Nixon	44 Pine street

Those gentlemen of the City and Liberties who are desirous of becoming members of the same will apply at the house of either of the committee or at the house of Mr. William Ogden in Chesnut street every Tuesday and Friday evening, where they will attend from 8 to 9 o'clock for that purpose.

june 27

*** *The different printers of the city are requested to publish the foregoing.*

Artilleritts.

THE pattern of uniform agreed upon by the 6th Company of Artillery, may be seen at Capt Handle's, in Race street, by the members or such persons as they may employ; where an article of agreement is prepared for such as would wish to unite in a contract for a number of suits.

Capt. Handle, one of the committee appointed for the admission of new members, will receive applications from such citizens, of good moral character, as are desirous to join said company.

JOHN WOODSIDE, Captain.

Light Infantry---Attention!

THE members of the *Federal Light Infantry Company*, attached to the 1st Regiment of Philadelphia County Militia, will

TAKE NOTICE,

That the Governor has been pleased to commission the Officers for the said Company; and that they have appointed Tuesdays and Fridays, at half past 4 o'clock in the morning, for parade. The members are requested to give their attendance accordingly.

Those persons who are inclined to join the said Company, are requested to apply at No. 163, Vine-street; No 336, North Second-street; or on the Parade.

N. B Good Music is provided.

june 19

Bank of Pennsylvania,

JULY 3, '98.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share for the last six months ending the 30th ult. was declared; which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 13th instant.

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

july 3 dt13

Bank of the United States,

July 2d, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of sixteen dollars, on each share of Stock, for the last six months. Which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Representatives, after the 12th instant.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

july 2 eod6t

John Haines & Wm. Jones,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co partnership in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

HAINES & JONES,

In Market street, No. 532, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shall be inferior to none in this city.

june 26. tuthstf

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

50 Chests of Prime Teas,

CONSISTING of Imperial, Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Bohea, just arrived in the Ships Sampson and Ontario; several complete sets of elegant China; 1000 pieces of Nankeen of superior color and quality; a few pieces of common Madras Handkerchiefs; a large quantity of India Silks, consisting of Lutestrings, Sarsnets, Persians, &c. &c. of different colors.

ALSO, FOR SALE—*Entitled to the drawback,*

5000 boxes of Pate Grasse Cheese

in excellent order for exportation, just received by the ship Juno and Joseph from Amsterdam.

T. B. Freeman,

No. 39 South Front-street, or at his counting house, No. 40, South Water-street.

may 30. tuf6t

FOR SALE,

A neat Coachee,

WITH Venetian blinds and glasses, plated harness, all in complete order, and little worse than new.

—ALSO—

A pair of gentle Bay Horses

may be had at a moderate rate.

Apply at No. 52, South Second street.

june 23 d7t

*** *The price of this Gazette is eight Dollars a year.—Subscribers who reside at a distance from the place of publication, and whose papers are sent per post, pay six month's subscription in advance, and one dollar annually for enclosing and directing their papers. The payments to be always six months in advance.*

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

HAS FOR SALE,

At No. 9, SOUTH WATER-STREET,

A QUANTITY OF

Prime Aux-Cayes Molaſſes

Carolina Rice

Cod Fiſh, in hhds. and

A parcel of men's and womens Combs, aſſorted.

ALSO,

A few tons of Nicaraqua Wood.

june 27 $3w

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

Has received, per the Richmond from Calcutta

A Quantity of Sugar.

Weſt India Muſcovado quality, which he offers for ſale very low for caſh or at 60 days.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,

A variety of Britiſh Dry Goods,

which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

India Calicoes by the Bale, &c. &c.

june 5 dtf

Bourdeaux Brandy,

Claret in hhds.

White wine in half hhds.

Claret, Frontinac, Sauterne, Lundi, Red Skins } Wines in Caſes.

ALSO,

76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.

60,000 Bourbon do.

114 Boxes of white Havanna Sugar—and

50 Hogſheads of Tobacco

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SAVAGE.

2 dtf

SEBASTIAN VOIGT,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 149, North Second-ſtreet, to Market, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, No. 173, where he carries on the above buſineſs in all its various branches.

He keeps as uſual a general aſſortment of warranted watches.

june 25 d1m

FOR SALE,

800 pieces of Sail Cloth

10 tons of Sheet Lead

Apply to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

june 15 §

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searſaukers and Carradarries,

of the neweſt and moſt approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, juſt received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.

No. 64, South Front ſtreet.

may 18. §

LANDING,

At Walnut Street wharf, from the Brig SALLY, James Yardſley, maſter, from Port au Prince,

38 Hogſheads, 40 Tierces } Prime Sugar.

35 Hogſheads, 225 Bags } Coffee.

FOR SALE BY

Thomas & John Ketland.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

Ironmongery and Cutlery in packages

Guns aſſorted in caſes

Queen's ware in crates

Claret in hhds and caſes

Port wine of a ſuperior quality in pipes, hhds and quarter caſks

New-York and Boſton Beef, &c.

june 16 §

Freſh Teas.

Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Luteſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caſſia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and luteſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.

They have alſo For Sale,

Ell wide Perſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

ADVERTISEMENT.

DESERTED from a detachment under the command of captain Edward Miller, ſtationed at Spring Gardens.

June 3d, 1798—John M'Kiſſock, born in Ireland, county of Antrim; 5 feet 9 inches in height, dark hair, eyes and complexion, pock marked, aged 28 years, ſpeaks broad, inliſted by enſign Root, at New Brunſwick, had on his full regimentals, ſtole a blanket when he went away, he is a drunkard and very aſſuming.

June 6th—James Crawford, born in Cheſter, State of Maſſachuſetts, brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, five feet 11 inches in height, aged 24 years, by trade a blackſmith, had on his full regimentals and left his poſt when on ſentry.——alſo,

Eliakim Stow, a priſoner, born in Symſbury, State of Connecticut, aged 36 years, black hair dark eyes and complexion, a repeated deſerter, very aſſuming, writes a tolerable hand and is very talkative. Had on regimental ſhirt and overalls when he deſerted the guard.

Whoever will apprehend the above deſerters and return them to Spring-Gardens in Philadelphia, or to any officer belonging to the United States or confine them in any goal and give notice ſo that they may be obtained ſhall have ten dollars reward for either of them, or thirty for the three and all reaſonable charges paid.

EDWARD MILLER, captain
2d regiment of Infantry.

* * The different printers in the union are requeſted to inſert the above.

june 11 §

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court Houſe, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to ſuit the purchaſers.—Theſe ſituations are conſidered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be ſafe and good at all ſeaſons of the year. The title indiſputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the ſubſcriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

may 2, 3tawtf

NOTICE.

JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, having aſſigned over certain lands, book-debts, ſpecialties, &c. &c. to the ſubſcribers, for the benefit of thoſe creditors who have claims againſt them prior to the year 1797, that have or ſhall ſubſcribe the ſaid aſſignment within ſix months from the date thereof (28th May, 1798) THEREFORE,

All perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, for debts contracted before the month of June, 1797, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their reſpective accounts, to the aſſignees, at their office, No. 62, Dock ſtreet—in failure whereof, actions will be inſtituted for the recovery of ſuch debts as be not immediately diſcharged.

John Travis,
John Waddington, } Aſſignees.
James Taylor,

june 27 mwſt1S

An Anchor found.

ABOUT three miles below the Croſs Ledge, a buoy was diſcovered on the eaſtern ſide of the channel, which, on being weighed, brought up an anchor of about 500 wt. without a cable to it. There is no weight ſtamped on the anchor, nor any mark on the buoy or anchor ſtock. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on board the ſchooner Mahala, at Levi Hollingſworth's wharf, and paying reaſonable charges and expences, ſhall have it again.

ARTHUR ROBBINS,
Captain of the Schooner.

N. B. The Anchor will be left with Levi Hollingſworth & Son, in conformity to the act of the State Legiſlature in ſuch caſes provided.

june 27 taw2m

Millenery Room,

136, Market ſtreet,

Miss CHRYSTAL,

INFORMS her friends, that ſhe has received by the late arrivals from Europe, her uſual ſupply of the very lateſt faſhions in MILLENERY, &c. with a great variety of Straw, Leghorn, and Chip HATS and BONNETS, of the neweſt ſhapes, which will be opened this day.

june 11 20

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,

Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,

Gurrahs, white	Guzzies
Ditto, blue	Guzzenahs
Salums	Emerties
Gorahs	Mow Sannas
Mamoodies	Peniaſcoes
Tickiries	Baftas
Romalls	Coſſas
Doreas	Tanjebs
Chintz	Malda Cloths
Saul Gazzies	Carwah Cloths

An elegant aſſortment of

Madras Handkerchiefs

Benares SUGAR

COTTON and GINGER

Mordecai Lewis.

may 25. 2w 2aw2w

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Cheſnut Street,

A general aſſortment of Horſeman's Piſtols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holſters, Half Covers, Light Horſeman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harneſs, &c.

april 9 dtf

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT WELL KNOWN TAVERN HOUSE,

No. 333, in Front-ſtreet,

Near Poole's bridge—formerly the ſign of the Ewe and Lamb.

Enquire at No. 91, North Sixth ſtreet.

june 15 §

NOTICE,

THE Owners or Conſignees of veſſels performing quarantine are to take notice that a cart arrives from the Hoſpital at the Health-Office at 7 o'clock and leaves it by 9 every morning (Sundays excepted) ſuch ſupplies as are to be forwarded to veſſels are deſired to be ſent to the Health Office before the hour of nine.

june 8 §

The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Counteſs of Leiceſter Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which veſſel has been captured, and the Certificates ſuppoſed to be loſt.

4000 dollars 4½ per cent. Stock, ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96.

Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1ſt day of January, 1797.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treaſury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all perſons intereſted therein, are deſired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.

1aw3m

LOST,

ON THE FOURTH INSTANT,

A NOTE OF HAND, George Pennock, to J. Dorſey, and S. M. Fox, which fell due on that day and was duly paid. The Bank receipt is on it, therefore it is uſeleſs to any other than the owner. The parties will be oblige to any perſon who ſhall return it.

june 8 3taw3w

Brown Stout.

50 caſks BROWN STOUT, of 6 and 7 doz. each, Juſt received per capt Joyce, and for ſale by

Benjamin W. Morris.

LIKEWISE,

200 caſes CLARET, of the very firſt quality.

june 9. mw3ht

Ephraim Clark,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

Corner of Front and Market Street.

WHERE he is juſt opening a very extenſive ſupply of clock dials, caſt braſs, bells, forged work and pinions, pumice ſtone and emery, ſheet braſs, hand and bench vices, witch and cloc pliers, large and ſmall files, ſhoe and knee chapes, chains, ſeals and keys, gold, gilt and ſilver watches, ſpring and weight clocks.

june 12 tu&stf

This Day is Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progreſs and preſent ſtate of French aggreſſion, with a ſketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and ſome reflections on the late proceedings in Congreſs; written the laſt of April in the preſent year, by a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. § june 11

United States,
Pennſylvania Diſtrict. } ſs.

IN Purſuance to a Writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, eſq. Judge of the Diſtrict Court of the United States, in and for the Pennſylvania diſtrict, will be expoſed to public ſale at the Cuſtom-houſe in the city of Philadelphia on Wedneſday the 11th day of July next at 12 o'clock at noon.

2 Puncheons of Rum
1 Caſk of ditto, and
1 Small caſe containing
Artificial Flowers.

The ſame having been libelled againſt, proſecuted and condemned as forfeited in the ſaid Court.

William Nichols, marſhal.

Marſhal's Office
24th June, 1798. } July 3—dts

Silk and Cotton Hoſiery,

ASSORTED IN TRUNKS.

LADIES and Gentlemen's ſilk and cotton Hoſe, received by the Adriana, from London, and will be ſold very low, for caſh or good notes, at

27, *North Third-ſtreet.*

june 20. cod wfm2w

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Four Friends, and for ſale at the Stores of

JESSE & ROBERT WALN,

A cargo of Havanna Molaſſes.

june 13 §

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteeth Maſter, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Farregas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora India
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins

By Willings & Francis.

No 21 Penn ſtreet.

july 2: dtf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NO. 21 PENN-STREET,

18 Bags Freſh Cloves.

Willings & Francis.

june 29. dtf

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Conſiderably more than Half Drawn.

Draws twice a week, every Monday & Tueſday

TICKETS For Sale, Seven Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second-ſtreet, where check books are kept for examination and regiſtering in this, City of Waſhington No. 2. and Paterſon Lotteries and information where Tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

One prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
Five	4,000	20,000
Two	2,000	4,000
Nine	1,000	9,000
Nineteen	500	9,500
Forty-four	200	8,800

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will ſoon riſe, particularly on account of the five 4,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the laſt day of drawing.

☞ Note, the buſineſs of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches at the above office

may 24 w&stf

Wants a Place,

A young man, to attend in a Public Houſe, or aſſiſt in a Porter Celler—one who can be well recommended. A line directed to J. B. and left with the Printer will be attended to.

july 3.

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick Houſe, on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet near Second-ſtreet, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, eſq.—This houſe is in compleat repair with back buildings, conſiſting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handſome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, a more particular deſcription is conſidered unneceſſary.

The terms of payment will be one third caſh, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with intereſt. For further information, Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG,*

No. 12 Dock-ſtreet.

may 16 §

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Propoſals will be received for a Collector of the Poor Tax of the preſent year for the City of Philadelphia—one for the Northern Liberties and one for the Diſtrict of Southwark, who will be required to give ſuch ſecurity as ſhall be approved of by the Board of Guardians.

Any perſon deſirous of having either of the above appointments is requeſted to bring forward the names of his ſecurities on or before Wedneſday next the 27th inſt. to

Edward Shoemaker,
127 Market-ſtreet.

june 21. d4w

JUST RECEIVED,

By the ADRIANA from London,

And for ſale at this Office.

A few copies, in French, of a work entitled,—"Hiſtoire de l'adminiſtration des finances de la Republique Francaiſe, pendant l'annee 1796. Par Sir Francis d'Ivernois."

Alſo,

A few copies of another production of the ſame writer, entitled,

"Tableau hiſtorique et politique de l'adminiſtration de la Republique Francaiſe pendant l'annee 1797, des cauſes qui ont amene la Revolution du 4 Septembre, et de ſes Reſultats."

june 25

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr, David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

For Sale,

The new and faſt ſailing SCHOONER,

ADVENTURE;

RALPH PIGOT, maſter.

Now lying at Jeſſe & Robert Waln's wharf, her length is ſixty-five feet—breadth twenty feet her depth nine feet ten inches and meaſures one hundred and twenty tons and 20-95ths——for terms apply to the maſter on board or

George Plumſted,

No. 166 South Front-ſtreet.

And now Landing from on board the ſaid Schooner

50 tons Logwood,

AND HE HAS NOW ON HAND,

A quantity of Sherry Wines, Nankeens, China, Young Hyſon Tea, Fans, Rice &c.

Which will be diſpoſed of low for Caſh or a ſhort credit.

july 3 §4t

For Boſton,

THE SCHOONER

BETSEY,

Now lying at Cheſnut-ſtreet Wharf,

JOHN P. CASWELL, maſter.

A new veſſel, 100 Tons Burthen, fitted as a Packet, and has excellent accomodations for paſſengers——For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or to

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

june 29 eod3t

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

CAPTAIN BRAY.

A regular trader, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged;—will ſail on or about the 10th of next month. For terms apply at No. 74, North Front ſtreet, or to

Roſs & Simſon

june 25 §

For London,

THE BARQUE

ADRIANA.

SHE is now ready to take in, and will ſail in a ſhort time, having part of her cargo engaged.—For freight or paſſage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the ſubſcribers, or on board the veſſel at Clifford's wharf.

Knox, Henderſon, & Co.

No. 46, North Front-ſtreet.

Who have for Sale,

A Handſome Aſſortment of the moſt

Faſhionable Goods,

Imported in the Adriana, captain Lee, from London, lately arrived, under convoy.

june 23 §

For Hamburgh,

The faſt ſailing SHIP

Little Martha,

A ſtaunch, good veſſel, in complete order; has the greateſt part of her cargo engaged, and will ſail with all poſſible expedition. For Freight, apply to

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

june 22. §

FOR LONDON,

The copper bottomed SHIP

SALLY,

Captain Lockyer.

A conſiderable part of her cargo is already engaged;—to ſail with all convenient ſpeed——For terms apply to *ROSS & SIMSON,*

No. 121, South Front-ſtreet.

june 13 §

LANDING,

At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Maſter, from Bourdeaux,

Claret in hogſheads and in caſes of

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Brandy in Pipes,

FOR SALE,

Thomas & John Ketland.

Said Brig for ſale,

With two pair four pound CANNON, and one pair 12lb. CARRONADES.

may 29 §

Cotton

Cocoa

Anatto Dye, or

Rocoa

Juſt arrived, per the ſchooner Three Siſters, William Shallcroſs, maſter, from Cayenne,

AND FOR SALE AT

No. 22, Little Water-ſtreet, by

JEHU HOLLINGSWORTH & Co.

june 20 §

James C. & Saml. W. Fiſher,

No. 13 ARCH-STREET,

Have for Sale

200 Caſks beſt refined Salt Petre

Beſt London Window Glaſs from 10 by 8 to 12 by 10

Ditto Glaſs Ware in Caſks aſſorted conſiſting of pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Goblets, &c.

ALSO,

A few Bales of Red, White and Yellow Flannels, Baizes and Kendall Cottons.

june 27 3awtf

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, on the waters of Fiſh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

Theſe Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were ſold ten years ago for five ſhillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were ſurveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Waſhington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greeneſburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennſylvania and the Suſquehanna now, or late in the townſhips of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

Theſe Lands, from their quality and ſituation, are a very deſirable object for any man who means to inveſt his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

Bank of North America,

June 30th, 1798.

AT a meeting of the Directors, it was agreed to declare a Dividend of Six per Cent: for the half year ending this day—which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal Repreſentatives at any time after the tenth day of July. *By order of the Board,*

JOHN NIXON, Preſident.

june 30 d11jy

NOTICE—That the firſt Tueſday of Auguſt next, is appointed for the hearing before a Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, in the State of Pennſylvania, on an application for the benefit of the acts of this State, providing for the relief of inſolvent debtors, having at June term laſt preſented my petition, with a ſchedule annexed, of all my eſtate, real, perſonal, and mixed, rights, and credits, to be aſſigned for the uſe of my creditors.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF.

june 30.

Treaſury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtrict hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabaſh; at Maſſac; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the ſouthern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the ſaid State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block Houſe, and at all other Poſts in the State of Tenneſſee; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi, below the ſouthern boundary of the State of Tenneſſee, to the ſouthern boundary of the United States.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to the poſts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of ſoap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The priviledge is reſerved to the United States of requiring that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under the propoſed contract, ſhall be iſſued, until the ſupplies which have or may be furniſhed under the contract now in force have been conſumed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treaſury.

march 27. 2awt1sJy

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS:

TO be leaſed, for a term not leſs than three, nor more than ſeven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondago, and ſtate of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles weſt of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles eaſt of Geneva.

This eſtabliſhment conſiſts of an excellent griſt mill, ſaw mill, dwelling houſe, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The griſt mill is a handſome, new and well finiſhed building, of 50 by 30 feet, 3 ſtories high and furniſhed with a run of excellent Burr ſtones and another of Eſopus' ſtones, of the beſt quality—and the moſt approved hoults, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home conſumption: It is acceſſible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its ſituation, commands a very extenſive and encreaſing cuſtom: The ſtream on which it ſtands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the ſevereſt ſeaſon of the laſt winter, it is not liable to be impeded by froſt:

The ſaw mill is alſo new, ſituated on the ſame ſtream, now furniſhed with an ample ſtock of logs, of which a ſupply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the beſt quality:

The dwelling houſe is well calculated for the uſe of the miller, is new, and ſufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet ſquare, and entirely new:

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were paſſed in the laſt year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handſome income, which muſt be increaſing and permanent:

Among the many advantages of this ſituation, muſt be numbered the fertility of the ſurrounding country—being the beſt improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourſe by land and water, the Geneſſee ſtateroad paſſing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben which renders it a moſt eligible ſtand for a Store or Tavern—The river and lakes abound in fiſh and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Beſides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found neceſſary—Falling mill, bark mill, tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a ſmall expence—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The ſtock on hand will be ſold to the leſſee, and the cattle, utenſils, ſmith's forge, &c. may be ſold or let the premiſes.

If a purchaſe ſhould offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premiſes it will be ſold.

For terms of ſale or leaſe, apply to mr. WILHELMUS MYNDERSE, at the Seneca falls, or to the ſubſcriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.

june 25 2aw2m

President's Meſſages to Congreſs

THOSE of the 5th, 18th and 21ſt of June inſt alſo of the 3d April, and 4th of May laſt, may be had at the Office of the Editor.